

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

Wilmington Trust, National Association, as Successor Trustee to Citibank, N.A., as Trustee for Structured Asset Mortgage Investments II Trust 2007-AR6, Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2007-AR5,

Case No.: 2:21-cv-00406-JAD-VCF

Plaintiff

V.

Fidelity National Title Group, Inc.; et al.,

Defendants

Order Granting Motion to Lift Stay and Denying Countermotion to Extend Stay

[ECF Nos. 16, 19, 22]

This is one of the many second-generation HOA foreclosure cases in which mortgage holders sue title insurers for failing to defend and indemnify them in the first-generation quiet-title suits that swamped Nevada’s courts for many years. The central issue in this new crop of cases is whether the title-insurance policies, which contain standard industry form language, cover such claims. On the parties’ stipulation, I stayed this case while the appeal from a similar action was pending,¹ with the hope that the Ninth Circuit’s ruling would bind the result here. But that appeal concluded with no useful guidance, and Plaintiff Wilmington Trust now moves to lift the stay so this case may proceed.² The title insurers oppose that request and countermove to extend the stay until yet another appeal—one before the Nevada Supreme Court—concludes.³ Because I find that a further stay is not warranted, I grant the motion to lift stay, deny the countermotion to extend it, and return this case to the litigation track.

¹ ECF No. 12 (stay order).

23 ||² ECF No. 16 (motion to lift stay).

³ ECF No. 19 (countermotion to extend stay).

Discussion

A district court has the inherent power to stay cases to control its docket and promote the efficient use of judicial resources.⁴ When determining whether a stay is appropriate pending the resolution of another case—often called a “*Landis* stay”—the district court must weigh: (1) the possible damage that may result from a stay, (2) any “hardship or inequity” that a party may suffer if required to go forward, (3) “and the orderly course of justice measured in terms of the simplifying or complicating of issues, proof, and questions of law” that a stay will engender.⁵

8 A temporary stay made sense in April 2021. Briefing was complete in the Ninth Circuit
9 *Wells Fargo* appeal, and the significant overlap between it and this matter brought hope that a
10 brief stay would make for efficient case management. Unfortunately, *Wells Fargo* did not yield
11 a ruling that also disposes of this case. And although the Nevada Supreme Court has been
12 presented with some of the same issues in *PennyMac Corporation v. Westcor Land Title*
13 *Insurance Company*, there is no guarantee that the *PennyMac* appeal will be any more useful.
14 Even if it proves to be so, we likely won't know for more than a year as briefing isn't even
15 scheduled to begin until mid-March.⁶ And if this new generation of HOA cases shares just a
16 fraction of the whack-a-mole character of its predecessor, even a binding ruling in *PennyMac*
17 won't end this litigation.

18 A second stay pending the *PennyMac* appeal also will result in too great a delay here.
19 This case is nearly a year old, and its subject matter is far older. It involves a title-insurance

²¹ ²² ⁴ *Landis v. North American Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 254–55 (1936); *Dependable Highway Exp., Inc. v. Navigators Ins. Co.*, 498 F.3d 1059, 1066 (9th Cir. 2007).

⁵ *Lockyer v. Mirant Corp.*, 398 F.3d 1098, 1110 (9th Cir. 2005).

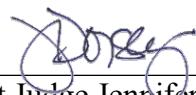
²³ ⁶ *Nevada Supreme Court Case Information*: 83737, Nev. APP. CASE MGMT. SYS., <http://caseinfo.nvsupremecourt.us/public/caseView.do?csIID=62688> (last visited Jan. 26, 2022).

1 policy issued in 2007 and interpretation guidance from as far back as 1991.⁷ And the coverage
 2 demand that prompted this litigation was tendered seven years ago now.⁸ Further delaying
 3 discovery with an extended stay will only compound the difficulties that the parties are already
 4 likely to face. When balanced against the possible damage and hardships that may result from a
 5 further stay, the likelihood of benefits is insufficiently weighty to justify one.

6 Conclusion

7 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the motion to extend the stay of this case pending
 8 the conclusion of the *PennyMac* appeal [ECF No. 19] is DENIED, and the motion to lift the stay
 9 [ECF No. 16] is GRANTED. THE STAY IS LIFTED, and the Clerk of Court is directed to
 10 remove the STAY designation from this matter and ADMINISTRATIVELY REOPEN the
 11 case. Any party wishing to reurge a motion that was pending (and denied without prejudice) at
 12 the time the stay was entered should review the prior motion, make any changes or updates that
 13 are warranted, and file the motion with the word “Renewed” before the title. The deadlines for
 14 filing responses and replies will be governed by Local Rule 7-2(b).

15 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Stipulation to Extend the Deadline to file the Reply
 16 in Support of the Motion to Lift Stay [ECF No. 22] is APPROVED *nunc pro tunc* to January
 17 13, 2022; the reply brief filed at ECF No. 23 is deemed timely filed.

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 20 U.S. District Judge Jennifer A. Dorsey
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23⁷ ECF No. 1-1 at 4-13.

⁸ *Id.* at 16-17.